Amendments to the Specification:

Page 19, amend the paragraph beginning on line 8 as follows.

In the present embodiment, even in the case that it is intended to reduce a change by using standard products for the probe and the tube, the portion generating the fluid resistance can be concentrated to a portion near the syringe pump corresponding to a pressure source. In this case, it is conceivable to employ a method of placing an orifice, however, an aspect of easily inserting the narrow pipe is desirable. In the present embodiment, the narrow pipe having the length 10 mm and the inner diameter 1 mm is inserted. Since the inner diameter is within a limit of the cross sectional area with respect to the other tube diameter 1.5 mm such as the probe arm 20, a wave form of the pressure is as shown by the solid lines in Figs. 5A and 5B, the influence of the water hammer such as the overshoot and the "returning" thereof breaks down, it is possible to inhibit the discharge at the excessive amount, and the solution break is hard to be generated. Further, another embodiment is shown in Fig. 6. The embodiment in Fig. 6 can basically have the same structure as that in Fig. 1 mentioned above, however, the embodiment in Fig. 6 is characterized in that an expanded area having a larger cross sectional area than the cross sectional area of the tube 11 in the probe arm 20 is provided in a pipe positioned between the probe arm 20 and the syringe pump 30, in place of the resistance portion 12 mentioned above. A pipe 13 having an inner diameter about 5 mm and a length about 10 mm can be connected as a volumetric capacity portion having a fixed capacity and arranged in a connection portion of the tube to the syringe pump, however, the structure is not limited to this.

Page 20, amend the paragraph beginning on line 13 as follows.

In particular, it is advisable that the cross sectional area of the volumetric capacity portion of the pipe 13 corresponding to the expanded area is

equal to or more than 101/100 times the cross sectional area of the tube 11 in the probe arm 20 and 1/1000 times the length, and it is preferable that the cross sectional area is equal to or more than 5/4 times, and the length is equal to or more than 1/500 times. This is because the capacity is a minimum capacity which can absorb a vibration energy contained in the fluid and can be scattered and lost. Further, for example, as an upper limit, it is preferable that the cross sectional area is equal to or less than 10 times and the length is equal to or less than 1/5, and the cross sectional area is equal to or less than twice and the length is equal to or less than 1/10, for the purpose of preventing the pressure fluctuation from being propagated into the volumetric capacity portion from the syringe pump so as to lower a response of the fluid system. Accordingly, it is possible to save an amount of the pure water consumed in the fluid system. It is desirable that the installation position is at a distance 1/4 times the wavelength of the pulsation from the leading end of the probe, and near the syringe portion.

Page 21, amend the paragraph beginning on line 14 as follows.

The other embodiment is shown in Fig. 7. The embodiment in Fig. 7 can basically have the same structure as that in Fig. 1 mentioned above, however, the embodiment in Fig. 7 is characterized in that an elastic portion 14 is provided in a pipe positioned between the probe arm 20 and the syringe pump 30, in place of the resistance portion 12 and the volumetric capacity portion of the pipe 13 mentioned above. In particular, it is preferable that an elastic area structured by a material having a lower elastic modulus in tension than the probe and having a rigidity in a range of the elastic modulus in tension between 100 and 3000 kgf/cm^2 is provided in the pipe positioned between the probe arm portion and the pump portion.